ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

IMPORTANT ALLIANCE DOCUMENTS WHICH SHOULD BE READ BY EVERY CITIZEN.

Believing that the people will appreciate our effort to give them all the obtainable information from Alliance headquarters, we have thought it well to print this sheet in addition to our regular issue.

OPINION OF A DELEGATE. "At first it seemed clear to my mind, that a few of the prominent brethren, were anxious to see Tillman make a breach between himself and the Alliance. But Governor Tillman

HE THINKS THE ALLIANCE IT A UNIT

sel and the Alliance. But Governor Tillman was in entire sympathy with the demands of the order. His only objection was in the details, and of course the Alliance would not be so intolerant toward a brother as to fail out with him on non essentials. I believe Governor Tillman is the best man in the party. Whatever success we have gained has been owing largely to his ability, his courage and his devotion to our best interests. It would be ungrateful if the party which he organized and led to victory, should now repudiate him because of a slight difference in opinion as to the details of a great principle about which there is no difference of opinion. In the Alliance are many brethren who aspire to office, and of course all such would be glad to see a new deal, even if they did nothing to bring it about. But if any have entertained hopes of a new deal they will be mistaken. Governor Tillman is stronger to-day with the people than at any other time, and the Alliance never was in greater harmony than it is to-day. The Discussion Between Tillman and Terrell Resulted in Good --- Alliancemen are True Democrats---Bolters Asked to Sweep Before their own Doors Before Charging Others with Desertion.

Considerable public interest being manifest in the actings and doings of the recent meeting of the State Alliance, which took place inst week in Startanburg, we sought Colonel J. T. Robinson, the delegate from Abbeville county, and asked information and an expression of opinion from him in reference thereto. The Colonel is a strong Alliance man, thoroughly loyal to the order, but is conservative and considerate with those who differ from him in reference to the Alliance demands. The fact is, it seems to the Press and Banner that the differences between the Alliance and the "outsiders" are more imaginary than real, and that the differences result more from a lack of a thorough understanding of the objects and aims of the order than from any objection to the principles for which the Alliance contends. As we gather from Colonel Robertson, National Lecturer Willets and others, the demands of the Alliance in reference to the sub-treasury is simply to effect a religif from the pressury is simply to effect a religif from the pressury is simply to effect a religif from the pressury is simply to effect a religif from the pressury is simply to effect a religif from the pressury is simply to effect a religif from the pressury is simply to effect a religif from the pressury is simply to effect a religif from the pressure. Willets and others, the demands of the Alliance in reference to the sub-treasury is simply to effect a relief from the present scarcity of the currency. The Alliance suggests a warehouse, but the order is perfectly willing accept any better or more feasible plan that may be offered. While we believe a large per cent. of the Alliancemen are opposed to the warehouse, yet we are perfectly certain that all Alliancemen and everybody else will join heartly in any effort which may bring good to the public.

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Nobody cares anything about the propost too the public.

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Nobody cares anything about the propost too prevent the speculation in futures. There will be no disagreement on that score, though the Press and Banner cannot see how that speculation can injuriously effect the price of cotton. The very reason urged for such a law would scem to be the very reason why the farmers should oppose such a law. If five times as much cotton is sold, as is made, it seems to us that the law of supply and demand would increase the price under such conditions. But as it is a matter which affects the farmers only the outsiders will not object.

The National Banks may from the nature of things be abolished in the course, of a few years, but no chart-red institution can be closed up before the expiration of the charter. Whether this demand is good or bad matter which after the farmers of the course, of a few years, but no chart-red institution can be closed up before the expiration of the charter. Whether this demand is good or bad matter which after the farmers of the farmers only the outsiders will not be completed by all ance.

The nadices of the secret sessions on the address of the sub-treasury, escentilly present and their friends outside of the name circle of the secret sessions on the address of the secret sessions on the address of the scret sessions on the address of the secret sessions on the address of the secret sessions on the increase the proposed debate between Governous training and fold. Terrell, as the present is defined and the proposed debate between Governous training and fold. Terrell, as the proposed debate between Governous training and fold. Terrell, as the proposed debate of the nor Tillman and Col. Tilled in the color of the screta specially afternoon a rat

The National Banks may from the nature of things be abolished in the course.of a few years, but no chart-red institution can be closed up before the expiration of the charter. Whether this demand is good or bad matter. Whether this demand is concerned.

These three propositions, we believe, are the main demands of the Alliance, and as the Alliance cares less for the details than for the great principles, it is quite likely when the Alliance is better understood that the people taskie in a doubtief the first and outside the Alliance will get the second control to the people taskie and outside the Alliance will get the second control to the second contro inside and outside the Alliance will get to-

Alliance is better understood-that the people inside and outside the Alliance will get together.

But, we started out to interview Colone: Robertson, Meeting the Colonel we asked him if there was anything of public interest which he could give us for publication in reference to the Spartanburg meeting.

"Yes, sir; I can. The Alliance is not a conspiracy, as some seem to think, and it will give me great pleasure to give you notes of anything discussed by us, in which the public are interested."

"You heard the debate between Governor Tillman and Mr. Terrell?"

"If did; and I wish that every man in the State had heard it. The National Alliance which inet in Ocals, Florida, submitted to the order a platform, including the financial polloy, in which are four demands, namely: The abolition of the National Banks; The free and untilmited colonage of sliver; The increase of the circulating medium; And what is known as the sub-treasury, or some other plan by which we can have a flexible currency to move the immense crops of the country, which are marketed in a few months, and which currency must be so controled by the Government as not to disturb or interfere with the laws of trade. The Alliance makes the reduction of the tariff a cardinal doctrine of the Other Alliance, that in regulating the of the order, and it is hoped by large numcurrency, a plan may be developed which

bers of the Alliance, that in regulating the currency, a plan may be developed which will reduce the present tariff on the necessaries of life—the articles mostly used by the poor people.

In one sense, we Alliancemen are gratified at the way in which our platform has been accepted by the public at large. No special objection has been arged to any plank of our platform, except that of the sub-treasury Alliancemen themselves are not a unit on the details of that proposition. The fact is, that the old bill which was introduced into Congress was killed, and there is now no sub-treasury bill before the public. None has yet been formulated, and we care very little about the details. What we are contending for is the great underlying principle. The mode or manner of effecting the result is of very little concern to anybody. Any plan which will better effect the result than our own proposition will be adopted, if shown to us. As I said before, it seems that the public have accepted our demands, without protest, except that of the sub-treasury. Even in that I believe the great mass of the people endorse the principle. We will not quarrel about details. You may rest assured of that. The country now seems practically solid with us, and the Alliance is a unit.

The discussion between Governor Tillman and Mr. Terreil was conducted in the most plensant and agreeable manner, and the result has been to bring entire harmony to the order. As you know, many Alliancemen, and many non Alliancemen, looked to the

sait has been to bring entire harmony to the order. As you know, many Alliancemen, and many non Alliancemen, looked to the Spartanburg meeting and the Tiliman-Terreil discussion to develop a division in the ranks of the order. Both speakers were respectful and deferential, and between them the kindest feeling was apparent. The discussion has resulted most happily, and the members of the Alliance are to day in more thorough sympathy with each other than at any previous time in the history of the order. Every delegate received new inspiration, and all went home more in love with the order than ever before."

ever before."
"What of the political outlook, Colonel? Do you think there is any danger of the Alliance men withdrawing from the Democratic party in South Carolina?" "I am glad that you have asked me that

"I am glad that you have asked me that question. It gives me an opportunity to say to our friends who may be anxious lest we disrupt the Democratic party, that we are all Democratis in South Carolina, and while we are true to the Alliance, we are none that less loyal to all the best interests of the State. We expect as individuals to go into the Democratic primaries and work for the Alliance demands; and our Democratic brethren may give themselves nonnessiness about our leaving the party or our lack of loyalty to all the best interests of the People of South Carolina. The members of the Alliance are just as patriotic and have as much interest in the welfare and prosperity of our common country ters, by ing the party-or our lack of loyalty to all the best interests of the people of South Carolina. The members of the Allance are just as patriotic and have as much interest in the welfare and prosperity of our common country as those who are now threatening to cast us out of the party. South Carolina is the birth place of many of us. Some of us proved our love for old South Carolina is the birth place of many of us. Some of us proved our love for old South Carolina in the rimes that tried men's souls, and the rank and file of the Alliance to-day are inspired with as particular motives as prompt any other class of her citizens. And, I would say that our future action, might look well to their own record. No particular coterie or class have proprietary rights to the Democratic party. As I understand the Democratic party. This convention is to be composed of Atlance are just as patriotic and chief the following is the committee: no P. Duncan, of Union, chairman; E. R. wallancemen and non-Alliancemen, both white and colored. The following is the committee: no P. Duncan, of Union, chairman; E. R. wallancemen and non-Alliancemen, both white and colored. The following is the committee: no P. Duncan, of Union, chairman; E. R. wallancemen and non-Alliancemen, both white and colored. The following is the committee: no P. Duncan, of Union, chairman; E. R. wallancemen and colored. The following is the committee: no P. Duncan, of Union, chairman; E. R. wallancemen and non-Alliancemen, both white and colored. The following is the committee: no. P. Duncan, of Union, chairman; E. R. wallancemen and colored. The following is the same and colored. The following is the committee: no. P. Duncan, of Union, chairman; E. R. wallancemen and colored. The following is the same and colored. The following is the committee: no. P. Duncan, of Union, chairman; E. R. Wallancemen and colored. The

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this evening, when, on the arrival of the 6 o'clock train, Col. Terrell stepped out of the steeper on the platform and into the Merchants Hotel 'bus, with a "conquering hero smile" on his face.

The convention will assemble to-morrow promptly at 9 o'clock, and it is understood that the great Terrell-Tillman debate on the sub-treasury will be the first thing brought before the meeting, it being the general desire of the members to dispose of that discussion before they go into routine work. In fact, it is understood that the resolution to be proposed indorsing the Ocala platform, which includes the sub-treasury, is held back until after the members have keard this discussion between these two distinguished members of the order holding opposite views on this question. ne order houng opposite volumestion.

At the meeting this afternoon it was decided to hold the next convention at Colum-

this evening, when, on the arrival of the

State Organizer J. R. Jeffries made his re

State Organizer J. R. Jeffries made his report, which showed that the order was in a flourishing condition.

The following were elected delegates to the National Alliance: J. W. Stokes, E. T. Stackhouse, W. J. Talbert; alternates: J. S. Keitt, D. P. Duncan.

During the session, Ben Terrell entered the hall and was received with great enthusiasm. The remainder of the time of the afternoon meeting was devoted to considerations of amendments to the consideration.

A meeting of the directors of the State Ex-A meeting of the directors of the State Exchange was held this afternoon. M. L. Donaldson, of Greenville, was re-elected State Exchange agent. The consideration of the question of removing the State Exchange to Columbia was postponed to the October meeting. An auditing committee was appointed to examine the treasurer's books and vouchers. The committee is composed of three members, with president J. A. Sigh as chairman ex-officio. The other members are: J. R. Harrison, of Greenville, D. P. Duncan, of Union, and J. M. Glenn, of Anderson.

ALLIANCE FERTILIZER. A committee was appointed at a meeting THE ALLIANCE MEETING.

A committee was appointed at a meeting held in Columbia April 23 to propose a formula for the manufacture of f-rititizer for the use of the Alliance and authorized to report to the State Alliance at this session. That committee will recommend the following formula for consideration by the Alliance: The fertilizer to be known as the Alliance Brand; four per cent, of ammonia, nine per cent, of acid and two per cent, of potash. The committee will also recommend that the State Exchange be authorized to advertise for the manufacture of the state of potash. be authorized to advertise for the manufacture ture of fertilizer upon above formula.

THAT TEN MILLION DOLLAR SCHEME. Oswald Wilson, of New York, formerly of Texas, and secretary of the National Association of Business Agents, composed of the business agents of the several States in which there are State exchanges, dropped in here Tuesday night, without any one outside of the Alliance seeming to know that he was here, or the object of his yisit. It is understood that he was here in the interest of that ten million dollar scheme which is supposed to have been formulated at a meeting of prominent Alliancemen held in New York a lew weeks ago. It is understood that this meeting proposed to have eo-operative stores

meeting to-morrow morning, and will be pri

trance to the proceedings. It is said for two reasons he was excluded. In the first place, he could not give the password, and in the second, even if he had been up on the password, it had been decided that he was ineligible to membership and that he sub Alliance vate.

Immediately after the discussion another business meeting will be held and continue in session until final adjournment, which will

vention, and the committee will be contained.

The report of the executive committee was submitted this morning. It shows the financial condition of the order in this State to be good. The Alliance complains of the financial policy of the government, but the order seems to know how to manage its own finances so as to have a surplus in the treasury. The trustee-stock holders have finished their work. Nothing is given out for publication except the election of nine directors of the State Exchange. The business of the ex-

Polk, President of the Farmers' National Alliance, is Trying to Instit into the Farmers of the South-An Extraordinary Speech at Spartanburg to be Listened to with Applause by South Caro-

SPARTANBURG, July 22:-The State Alli-

SPARTANBURG, July 22:—The State Alli-ance heard to-day, upon adjournment, an address from Col Polk, president of the National Alliance. The address was public and the Opera House was well filled. He was introduced in flattering and courteons lan-guage by President Stokes, of the State Alli-ance, During the delivery of the address Governor Tilman entered the hall. He was gauge by research shoes of the state Anti-ince. During the delivery of the address Governor Tillman entered the hall. He was received with enthusiastic applause, and theers when he entered, which were repeated received with enthusiastic applause, and cheers when he entered, which were repeated when he was escented to the stage.

Col Polk began by acknowledging the warmth of his welcome into a Siate closely ailied with his own in history, tradition and blood. He felt that he would be false to him self and to his people did he falt to speak plainty and openly on he questions now agitating the country and affecting the farming interest. Among the most marvellous acheivments of the age he would give the preference to the orgalization and progress of the Farmers' Alliance, covering as it does the whole domain of the Republic, with an enrolment of 3,000,000 members. He felt proud of its educational forces, which had been so applied as to make thinking men and eloquent speakers of many a farmer who could successfully meet in debate the trained ordiors of other classes. [Applause,] He contended that the merchants and all of the laboring classes were in the same bout as the farmer, and it was idle to say that benefits given to the farmers, the producting classes, were not for the universal benefit. The mercantile classes contained some rescals, but so did the Alliance, and it would be equally unfair to condemn either class for that reason, but he would give notice that, if there were those merchants who had ground unfairly the enrollegs of the farmer, he was after them, merchants who had ground unfairly the earnings of the farmer, he was after them, and by the help of God he would get them. All that the Alliance asks is for an equal

FROM THE TEN PLILION DIGLAS SCIPTURE

THIRD Discussed, and Catches Hat it Columbia. Newspaper Men Not Admitted.—Election of Officers.

Admitted.—Election of Officers.

E. H. Auth Ten Static.

See The Admitted and the Static Admitted and the Stati chance for all classes in the race for a liveli-

DOWN WITH DEMOCRACY!

House and the Seagle. The Congressmen sheered at it because it was not a polished production with all the i's dotted and all it's crossed, but they at that same session spent a billion dollars of the people's money of which the farmers paid four-fifths. Yet they did have something to say about it. Mr. Oates, of Albanan first turked it and said it was of Albanan first turked. of Alabama, first attacked it and said it was of Alabona, first attacked It and said it, was unconstitutional, and the next week some-bady cise said so, and with such regularity that it looked like a concert of action. They said it was unconstitutional because the Government has no power to lend money. Well, the Supreme Court has decided that It has, and I would prier to be with the Supreme Court than with Mr. Oates, of Alabama, [Appinings]

plause] Col. Polk said that this question of the

five miles for their mails at their own ex-

pense.
It is all right to lend money to banks at 1 per cent, on evidences of indebtedness, but it is all wrong to lend money to farmers on land, the strongest security in the world. By holding this legislators have practically out lawed the farmer and his property. [Ap-phuse-] plause.]
It is all right for the Government in cases

It is all right for the Government. It cases of panics when the banks cry out, "Help me, Cassins, or I sink," to send them ten million dollars or so, but when eight million farmers cry out for relief there is no answer but to "plough on." (Applause.) It is all right to supply bonded ware houses for whiskey, but it is unconstitutional to ask for the sub-treasure bill. (Applause.) Co. Polic, said that pipongh on." (Applause.) It is all right to supply bonded ware houses for whiskey, but it is unconstitutional to ask for the sub-trease up to treasury bill was a discussion of the war was needed in the discussion of the war had the wint was a discussion of the war had the wint was a discussion of the war had the war was needed in the discussion of the war had the wint was a discussion of the war had the wint was a discussion of the war was needed in the discussion of the war had the wint was a discussion of the war had the wint was a discussion of the war had the war was a hearty greeting, and in a few minutes all the hithined were on the war in her war had the wint the war was a hearty greeting, and in a few minutes all the hithine was a hearty greeting, and in a few minutes all the hithine was a hearty greeting, and in a few minutes all the hithine was a hearty greeting, and in a few minutes all the hithine was a hearty greeting, and in a few minutes all the hithine war had the war had the war had the war had the war the war was a learty greeting, and in a few minutes all the hithine was a hearty greeting, and in a few minutes all the hithine was a discussion of the war was a learty gr

services by way sections. In the discussed control was been control to the control was an elementary way to be the control was an elementary was an elementary way to be the control was an elementary was an elem

TERRELL AND TILLMAN HAVE IT HOT AND HEAVY.

strued by President Stokes Give the the Sub-Treasury Advocate the the Argument--- Nevertheless the

Col. Polk said that this question of the right of the Government to lend money was settled by the decision in the Philadelphia Exposition case, and in the case of the New Orleans Exposition. He did not doubt that the South Carolina Congressmen voted for the loan in this latter case.

In the Louisiana case the Senate amended the bill to give the money so as to read: "A bill to give the money so as to read: "A bill to make a loan," etc. Oh, but they say it is parternalism. In the morning the Alliance had listened to the cloquent address of President Stakes, in which reference was made to the Clemson College. He would ask those who talked about parternalism to meet him at Clemson College on the 25th inst., and say that the granting of \$15,000 by the Federal Government was not parternalism. All these kinds of arguments depended for their force as to whose ox was gored. (Applause.) Then they say that it is class legislation. Well, I defy any man to put his hand on any six consecutive acts of lawyers or State laws and not find them to be class legislations. The distribution of the mails in clies and towns was class legislation, because the farmer and those outside of towns had to ride five miles for their mails at their own expense. canvassers, who were Alliance men for the revenue of this meeting only, were projected into space. They knew nothing, could get nothing, and have nothing that is either news or true.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN APPEARS

About 9 A. M. Governor Tillman was drive down to the hotel from the residence of Adju-tant General Farley. At that time the Mer-chants Hotel lobby was crowded with busi-ness men and adventurers and politicians. Among the latter were Gen. Stackhouse, Capt. Browning, Senator Donaldson, the Rev. J. A. Sligh and a host of others. Governor Tillman stepped into the lobby, and was met there by Col. Terrell and President Stokes. There was a hearty greeting, and in a few minutes all the inithited were on the way in the rain to the Opera House. In front of the academy there was

Carolina Alliance men and those who were not only allied with him organically but in thought and principle. [Applause.] He had come not only to teach as best he could, but to be taught, for mutual enlightenment was the spirit of the age. [Applause.] He was giad to meet so skillful and able an opponent, but the audience should remember that the meeting was for a single purpose to discuss before the Order (he would emphasize this expression) the sub-treasury bill in its essential features and its principles, and he knew that the discussion on the other side would take no wider intitude. Going into the argument he said that the sub-treasury was one of the demands of the Alliance and as such it should be respected. He felt and knew that neither the Alliance nor any other popular organization could exist if it did not ask something that would benefit the whole people. He held that the men of the St. Louis Convention were equal in brain and influence to any delegates that ever attended a convention. That convention was composed of men who in the end represented the sub-Alliances and therefore the people.

WANDERING FROM THE SUBJECT.

WANDERING FROM THE SUBJECT.

He then handled the demand on land, press

usurpation of authority not granted by the constitution of the Alliance.

TESTING THE OCALA PLATFORM.

Governor Tillman then took up the Ocala platform and discussed it from the opening to the closing section. He laid great stress on the value and importance of the free coinage of silver and explained the robbery committed by its demoralization. He then argued in favor of an income tax and the absolute ne cessity of having Senators elected directly by the people so as to get rid of the power exercised by millionaires who bought and sold the people like cattle or hogs.

He claimed that the sub-treasury bill had come to the people downward from the St.

He claimed that the sub-treasury bill had come to the people downward from the St. Louis meeting in a perfunctory way, and that it had gone back to Ocala and had been endorsed in the same way, with the results and effects not understood by the people, the source of authority. (Applause.) "But I will not deny," he said, "that the agitation has done great good in this broad country of ours, for it has called attention of the world to the fact that the producing classes are sorely oppressed, and are demanding, crying for relief. (Applause.)

Applause.)
Governor Tillman then touched upon the Governor Tiliman then touched upon the currency question. I am, he said, in favor of a flexible currency, of a greater volume of currency; but I maintain that a flexible currency as enumerated by Col. Terrell means an attempt to fix prices by legislation, to fix the price of commodities by statute. That, my irrends, is a fallacy, because the price must be regulated by the inflexible law of supply and demand.

FOLLY OF THE COTTON STORAGE IDEA

Governor Tillman said in case cotton got

Governor Tillman said in case cotton got dammed up in the warehouses the consumers would know that it would have to come out in time and that just as soon as the quantity was known, which could not be concealed, the price would gravitate to its normal level. This illustration he introduced to show that an artificial means could not evade or run counter to an established law in the commercial world. It was asserted, he said, that by spreading the supply over twelve months the fail in price would be prevented and that the evils of inconstant prices would be obviated. They had however, forgotten that by the terms of the bill by which the whole could be only held for twelve months, one-twelfth of the crops must be soid each month, and that there was absolutely nothing to prevent the speculator from having the same chance as there was absolutely nothing to prevent the speculator from having the same chance as he holds under existing laws. He would have the same chance with the sub-treasury as he now has with the people. The Governor held to the position that the sub-treasury bill was class legislation, or, as he put it to-day, "it is a special privilege rather than a right." I admit, he said, that the Government has loaned money, but the right for such action is based on the general welfare clause of the Constitution, and not upon proscriptive or statuary right. It will not be denied that any scheme may take for its assumption of right the elasmay take for its assumption of right the elas-tic general welfare clause of the Constitution which from its very name settles no specific right or principle.

GOOD DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE. I hold again, said Governor Tillman on the

I hold again, said Governor Tillman on the next branch of discussion, that the sub-treasury bill is fairly open to the charge of paternalism. It proposes to concentrate the business of the people in the hands of a centralized power in Washington. This is in absolute contradiction of the principle laid down by Jefferson that the Government governs best that governs least. [Applause.] In other words, that there should be equal rights to all and special privileges to none. He would appeal, he said, to the good sense and patriotism of the people in the majority to aid in the obtaining of just and reasonable laws, instead of the partisan lavoritism shown by the Government in the maintenance of national banks and nursing private manufacturing industries. [Applause.]

POLK AS A SOCIALIST.

He characterized Col Polk's views on the He characterized Col Polk's views on the money question, referring to the Government lending money with the avowed intent of injuring other classes of business, as Socialism. It would amount in the end to a division of the property of the people and produce a condition in which the provident and the improvident would share alike.

Governor Tillman repeated here that the Alliance all agreed as to a grievous wrong existing, and that the dispute was only as to the remedy. He pointed out as causes of the burden on the people of the South the inequalities of the burdens laid on their shoulders as compared with the people of the North

ers as compared with the people of the North and elsewhere. He showed that the millionand elsewhere. He showed that the millionalre and the poor farmer were the simultaneous and necessary product of such laws. He thought that there was just as much hope at present for getting the sub-treasury bill through as there was for the South being paid for negroes or getting the Federal pensions reduced. On the contrary, he saw'a disposition to pension every bummer, whether or not he had ever heard the whiz of a builet. In fact, he believed the time was coming when the pensions would be increased to \$200,000,000.

SOMETHILG ABOUE THE THIRD PARTY.

as lar, but the mighty question with the farther than beading for the life of this general in the farther than beading for the life of this general in the farther than beading for the life of this general in the farther than beading for the life of this general in the farther than beading for the life of this general in the farther than beading for the life of this general in the farther than beading for the life of this general in the farther than beading for the life of this general in the farther than beading to the farther than beading the farther than beading to the farther than beading to the farther than beading the farther than bea

A TIMELY WARNING.

He would warn his brethren that a division in the Democracy at this junction meant a continuance of the Republicans in power and the possible enactment of the force bill. He would further say that a division between the Farmer's Movement and the Alliance meant a return to power of the Ring, which they, with such a hard fight, overthrew last fall. [Applause and cheers.] Governor Tillman closed by making an appeal for unity, harmony and charity, and the State.

OTHER MATTERS.

After the addresses the Alliance passed resolutions of thanks to the speakers. A reso-lution was passed endorsing the Ocala de-

there were the more certain and rapid is the recovery.

Don't Dog the Cows.

Every one who has anything to do with a cow should learn thoroughly this fact: That every annoyance and thing that excites or frets her takes a proportion from both the amount and richness of her yield, and in just so much takes money from her owner's pooket. A man who will perint it to be done, much less himself dog the cow home from the pasture, or kick and club them about the barn or yards in ot a fit person to own or have charge of cows. It is not only cruel to the defenceless cow, but is ruinous to his own finances, a reason that ouight to compel proper freatment of his property if bumanity will not.—Western Farner:

Movement going into the state and the pasture, or which we will be that many of the problems of the day that perplex governments may find the state plant the state of th